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Statistics Section

Crop Production

Release:
November 10, 1959
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1959

Corn is estimated at a record 4,402 million bushels, 1 percent less than October 1, but 16 percent above 1958, and 35 percent above average.

Soybeans, second to the record crop of last year, are estimated at 528 million bushels, down 8 percent from 1958, but about 62 percent above the 10-year average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 589 million bushels, down 4 percent from 1958 but about 2 3/4 times the 10-year average.

Rice is estimated at 53 million 100-pound bags, 1 percent above October 1, 13 percent above 1958, and 11 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 118 million bushels, 7 percent below last year, but 8 percent above average.

Pecans are estimated at 123 million pounds, 5 percent below October 1, 29 percent below last year, and 18 percent below average.

Cranberries, estimated at 1.2 million barrels, are down 2 percent from October 1, but 7 percent above 1958, and 28 percent above average.

Eggs laid during October, at 4,784 million, were down 1 percent from 1958 but 12 percent above average.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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MAR 28 1963
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (11-59)
Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
		Average 1948-57	1958	Prelim. 1959 1/	Average 1948-57	1958	Prelim. 1959 1/
Corn, all	bu.	40.6	51.7	52.2	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,402,476
Wheat, all	"	18.0	27.3	21.0	1,075,391	1,462,218	1,117,430
Winter	"	19.2	28.4	22.4	814,784	1,179,924	909,333
All spring	"	15.1	23.5	16.4	260,606	282,294	208,097
Durum	"	12.2	23.8	16.2	29,439	22,077	20,546
Other spring	"	15.4	23.4	16.5	231,167	260,217	187,551
Oats	"	34.9	44.7	37.3	1,306,458	1,422,164	1,075,378
Barley	"	27.5	31.6	27.1	318,301	470,449	408,442
Rye	"	13.2	18.2	14.8	22,534	32,485	20,996
Flaxseed	"	8.5	10.3	6.4	39,700	39,543	21,790
Rice	100lb. bag	2/ 2,579	2/ 3,309	2/ 3,352	47,747	47,015	53,111
Sorghum grain	bu.	20.8	36.7	36.9	213,109	614,845	588,539
Cotton	bale	2/ 329	2/ 466	2/ 474	14,046	11,512	14,801
Hay, all	ton	1.45	1.67	1.60	107,134	121,924	113,884
Hay, wild	"	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	8,946
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.25	2.24	50,542	67,134	64,548
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.42	1.57	1.51	25,980	24,441	22,524
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.05	1.28	1.18	5,593	6,017	5,012
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100lb. bag	2/ 1,113	2/ 1,186	2/ 1,207	16,804	18,981	18,489
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100lb. bag	2/ 1,145	2/ 1,219	2/ 1,450	3,193	2,475	4,191
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.0	24.2	24.0	326,020	574,413	528,111
Peanuts 4/	lb.	902	1,205	1,107	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,655,800
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.						
Winter	"	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
Early spring	"	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
Late spring	"	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553
Early summer	"	95.7	125.0	124.7	12,217	14,659	13,806
Late summer	"	158.5	186.7	184.7	33,052	34,308	32,774
Fall	"	168.9	195.9	180.6	152,561	182,936	165,854
Total	"	155.8	181.1	173.4	229,829	265,729	242,172
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	55.5	65.5	66.3	19,516	17,434	18,140
Tobacco	lb.	1,349	1,611	1,557	2,090,481	1,736,204	1,800,257
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	22.4	24.3	25.9	6,942	6,681	8,182
Sugar beets	"	15.7	17.1	18.4	12,070	15,183	16,685
Broomcorn	"	2/ 260	2/ 343	2/ 360	34	33	32
Hops	lb.	1,490	1,449	1,609	48,478	48,407	53,403
Pasture	pct.	6/ 70	6/ 84	6/ 83	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer potatoes, broomcorn, and hops are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-57. 6/ Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1959

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands) Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959 1/
Apples, Com'l. Crop	bu.	2/ 108,728	2/ 126,610	117,727
Peaches	"	2/ 61,483	2/ 71,069	72,806
Pears	"	2/ 29,590	2/ 28,890	30,823
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,889	3,026	3,231
Cherries	"	2/ 224	192	219
Apricots	"	2/ 209	2/ 108	230
Cranberries	bbl.	979	1,166	1,249
Pecans	lb.	150,521	174,750	123,350

1/ Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK Average 1948-57	MILK 1958	MILK 1959	EGGS Average 1948-57	EGGS 1958	EGGS 1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
September	9,225	9,492	9,413	3,991	4,515	4,539
October	8,824	9,455	9,453	4,281	4,818	4,784
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	102,523	106,976	106,108	49,180	50,489	52,075

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	1959 pct. of 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	80,228	73,470	84,387	114.9
Wheat, all	60,601	53,577	53,217	99.3
Winter	42,874	41,539	40,552	97.6
All spring	17,727	12,038	12,665	105.2
Durum	2,342	929	1,271	136.8
Other spring	15,385	11,109	11,394	102.6
Oats	37,431	31,826	28,823	90.6
Barley	11,513	14,876	15,089	101.4
Rye	1,705	1,784	1,417	79.4
Flaxseed	4,698	3,853	3,385	87.9
Sorghum grain	9,784	16,761	15,965	95.3
Rice	1,874	1,421	1,584	111.5
Cotton	21,076	11,849	14,991	126.5
Hay, all	74,081	73,033	70,991	97.2
Hay, wild	13,558	11,636	11,870	102.0
Hay, alfalfa	23,397	29,801	28,776	96.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	18,341	15,560	14,919	95.9
Hay, lespedeza	5,259	4,700	4,239	90.2
Beans, dry edible	1,521	1,600	1,532	95.8
Peas, dry field	281	203	289	142.4
Soybeans for beans	15,498	23,752	21,968	92.5
Peanuts 2/	1,873	1,523	1,496	98.2
Potatoes 3/				
Winter	26	34	26	76.2
Early spring	25	31	26	82.7
Late spring	185	166	138	83.0
Early summer	129	117	111	94.4
Late summer	211	184	177	96.5
Fall	905	934	919	98.4
Total	1,481	1,467	1,397	95.2
Sweetpotatoes 3/	353	266	274	102.9
Tobacco	1,561	1,078	1,157	107.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	313	275	316	115.1
Sugar beets	769	889	906	101.9
Broomcorn	257	191	176	91.8
Hops	33	33	33	99.4

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.
3/ Average 1949-57.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

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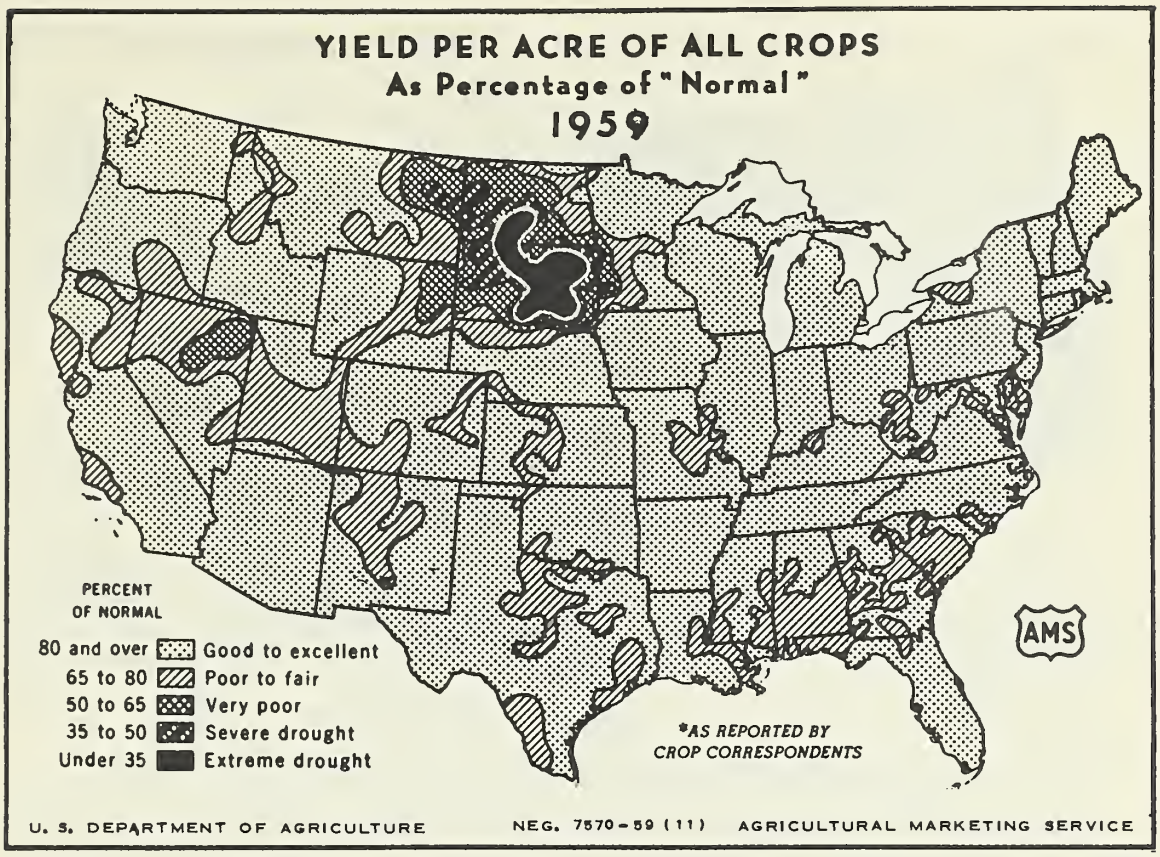
YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1959
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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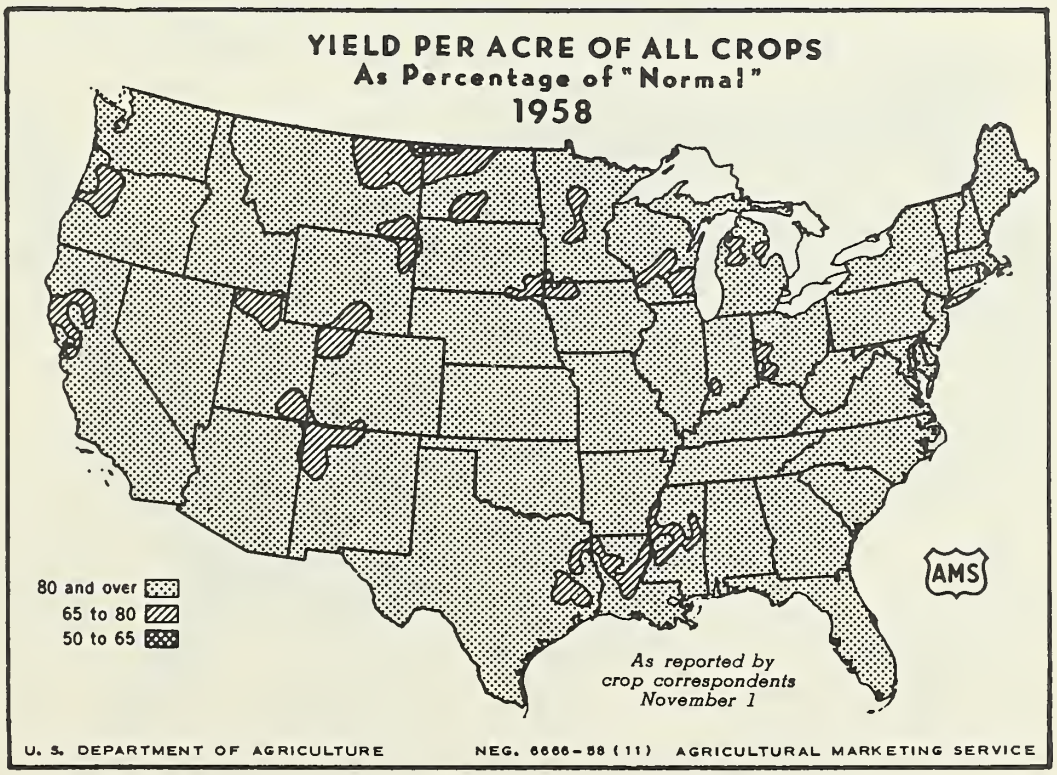
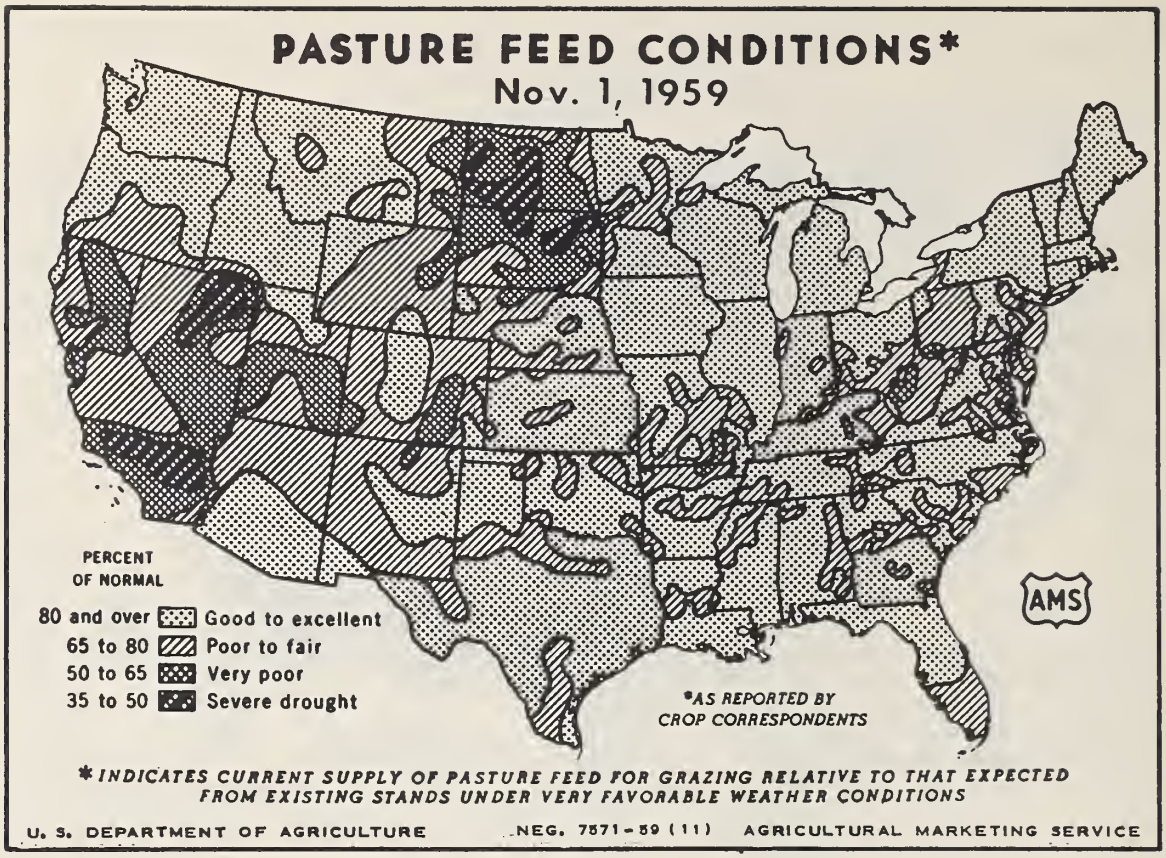
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1958
80 and over
65 to 80
50 to 65
As reported by crop correspondents November 1
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6666-58 (11)
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Nov. 1, 1959
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7571-59 (11)
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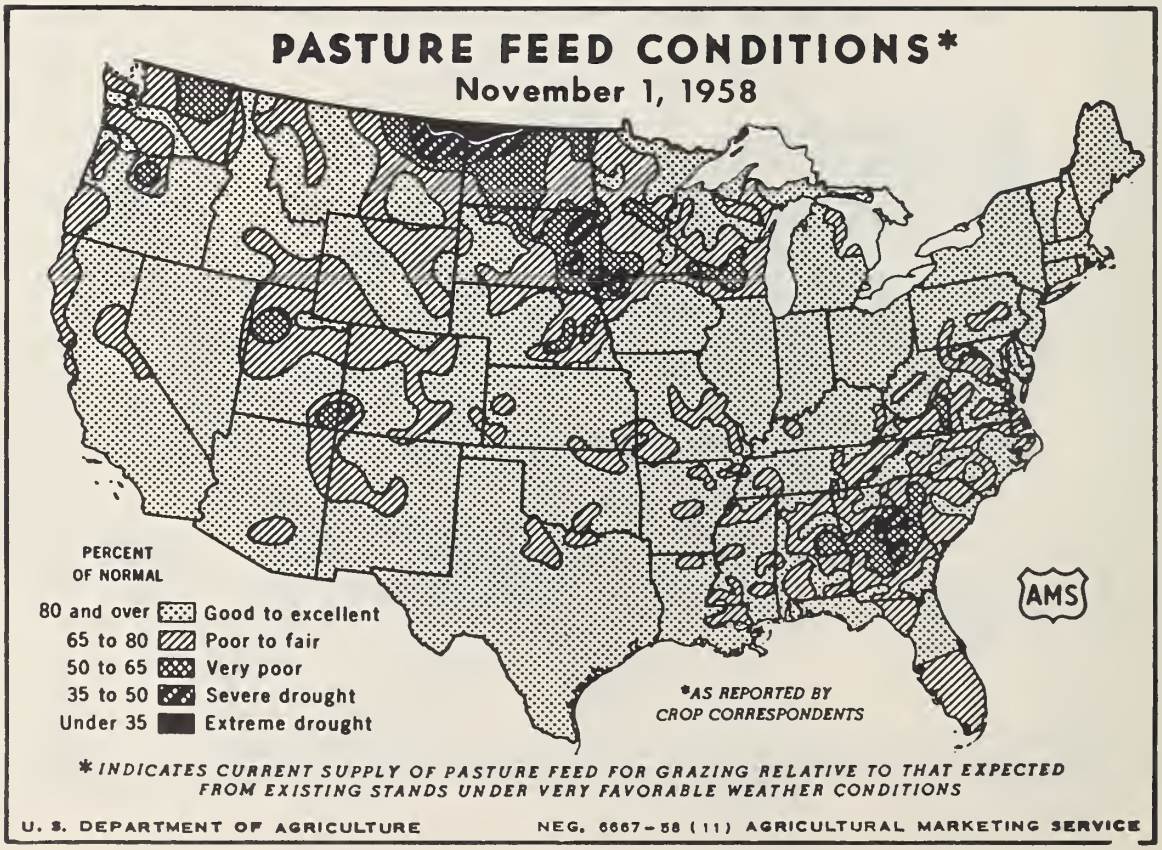
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
November 1, 1958
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6667-58 (11)
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1959

Total crop production equal to last year's record now seems assured. A slightly improved outlook for cotton, sorghum, rice and sugar beets counteracted small reductions in corn and soybean prospects. Harvest progress is lagging behind the rapid advance during the sunny October days in 1958 but is ahead of the unusually slow rate during the cool, wet fall of 1957.

Corn and soybean production showed slight declines from the October 1 estimate as yields expected earlier failed to materialize in several fairly heavy producing States. Cotton prospects improved slightly as generally favorable October weather in the Delta States brightened the outlook to overcome some deterioration in the Southeast, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona. Sorghum grain prospects gained 2½ percent as the Texas crop exceeded earlier expectations. Dry beans declined about 4 percent as harvest weather was unfavorable in the northern producing areas. Rice, sugar beets, and sweetpotatoes all showed small increases during the month while prospects for peanuts, tobacco, and fall potatoes registered slight declines.

The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops remained at 135, exceeded only by the 1958 record of 143 and well above the former high of 127 in 1957. Yields per acre are not as uniformly high for all crops as a year ago, but the production index for all crops equals the peak of 118 reached last year, as corn and cotton are both setting new yield per acre records on sharply expanded acreages. Sorghum, sugar beets, sugar cane, and dry peas are also outyielding any previous year, with soybeans and dry beans just under former highs. Maps on page 5 summarizing reporters' appraisals of yield of "all crops" in their localities point up the considerably lower yields in northern Great Plains and part of the Central Far West, and more widespread occurrence of mediocre yields in the Southeast than last year.

Feed grain tonnage well above any previous year now seems assured. Corn, the feed grain heavy weight, exceeds the previous record production by 16 percent. The oats production was relatively small, but large crops of sorghum and barley were produced. Oilseed tonnage prospects showed little change from October as cottonseed was slightly higher but soybeans and peanuts a little lower.

Pastures for the Nation as a whole were among the most favorable of record for November 1, and only slightly below the unusually lush conditions of a year ago. October rainfall stimulated marked late season improvement in most areas but much of the Southwest remains dry with California pastures in the poorest condition of the last decade. In northern areas, where temperatures were too cool to encourage much new growth, the precipitation softened and made cured feed more palatable. The frequent rains in the Southeast, although favoring growth of grass, hampered late hay making and seeding of winter pasture crops. The supply of hay and forage available for fall and winter as viewed by crop reporters looks well below last year's abundant stores but a little better than average. Supplies are generally adequate or better in all except the northern Great Plains and parts of the Southwest. Fall seeded grains are furnishing grazing in

the southern Great Plains, and farmers in the northern Plains were taking full advantage of forage from harvested grain fields to save their stored supplies.

Temperatures were unseasonably warm in the eastern part of the Nation during most of the first half of October, and in western areas during the latter half of the month, but the central section was predominantly cool throughout the month. Precipitation brought some harvest interruptions to practically all areas, but delays were more extensive in the northern half of the country and in the Southeast. Texas and Oklahoma were favored with 3 weeks of generally favorable weather for harvest after excessive rains at the beginning of the month caused considerable flooding and some loss of lowland crops. Southeast farmers have grimly watched mature crops deteriorate as rains plagued the area nearly all month. Carolina fields were still wet from the precipitation accompanying Hurricane Gracie at the end of September when Irene struck the northwestern Florida coast dumping moderate to heavy rains over Alabama and parts of Georgia and the Carolinas. Rainy weather over the western Corn Belt during early October kept fields too wet for heavy harvesting machinery and delayed drying of grain to safe storage levels to shatter the early harvest hopes built up by rapid maturity during hot August and early September days.

Precipitation and damp, cloudy days during October hampered winding up small grain harvest on high western elevations and along the Canadian border. A little late flax and an occasional small grain field in northern North Dakota, snow covered since mid-October, was still unharvested on November 1. Rice combining was practically finished by the first of the month.

Soybean harvest in the North Central area slipped well behind the usual progress during extended inclement weather early in the month. Weather interruptions were less frequent the last half of the month, and harvest was nine-tenths finished by November 1. The Arkansas crop was about half harvested, but progress has made little headway in the Southeast. Corn harvest in the western Corn Belt varied from a third to half finished, behind the usual November 1 progress but ahead of the exceptionally late harvest in 1957. Illinois and Indiana show near average progress for November 1, and Ohio has lost much of the bulge over normal progress shown on October 1. Corn harvest is well advanced in the mid-South, Middle Atlantic and Northeast sections, but fell considerably behind schedule in the Southeast. Combines had cleared most Texas sorghum fields, except on the northern High Plains. Three-fifths of the Kansas crop was harvested, less than usual for the date. Nebraska farmers were three-fourths finished, and harvest was well along in the Southwest. Cotton harvest showed good progress during October in most Central and Western areas, but moved along slowly in Eastern sections with deterioration evident in unharvested fields.

Peanut threshing was hampered during October in Alabama and Georgia, but is well along reflecting some favorable September harvest weather.

Harvest was two-thirds or more finished in Oklahoma and Texas, and digging was finished in Virginia and North Carolina but few had been threshed by November 1. Sugar beet harvest, slowed by excessive moisture in northern sections, varies from one-half to three-fourths finished, but harvest moved rapidly in California under nearly ideal conditions. Dry bean harvest, although hampered by rain and cloudy weather in all northern areas during October, was nearing completion by November 1.

Favorable soil moisture supplies in the Great Plains, Ohio River Valley and Pacific Northwest gave promise of even germination and satisfactory fall development of winter wheat in spite of some planting delays, and extensive reseeding in parts of the southern Plains. An exceptionally wet October in the Southeast has limited fall seeding progress, with open weather needed soon if intended plantings are to be realized. Most Northern Great Plains topsoil now holds favorable moisture supplies, but substantial winter precipitation will be welcome to build up depleted subsoil reserves.

Fall vegetable production for fresh market is expected to be 12 percent less than last year, with a smaller volume of all crops except Brussels sprouts, eggplant, and peas. Rain brought some harvest difficulties to nearly all areas except California. Vegetable production for processing now looks to be 5 percent smaller than last year but 12 percent above average. Tomato tonnage shows the largest decline from last year, but beets, cabbage contracted for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, and greenpeas are moderately lower. Sweet corn and spinach tonnage are sharply above 1958 while lima and snap beans show small increases.

The fall potato crop, after a slight decline during October, is expected to be 9 percent smaller than last year but 9 percent above average. Harvest was hampered by cold, wet October weather in many northern sections, but was nearing completion in all major producing areas by November 1. The acreage of winter potatoes for 1960 harvest in Florida and California is expected to be nearly a fourth below both 1959 and average.

Total tonnage of deciduous fruits is 4 percent larger than last year and 8 percent above average. The 1959 apple, peach, pear, and grape crops are above average, and each above last year except apples. Prune production is smaller than average, although larger than last year's short crop. Compared with last month, an increase in the apple estimate a little more than offset decreases for pears and grapes. Cranberry production, although below earlier expectations, is still the largest of record.

Total production of the four edible tree nuts is 5 percent larger than last year and 8 percent above average. The almond crop is record large and filbert production is above both last year and average. Walnut and pecan prospects are below last year and average.

The 1959-60 citrus tonnage is expected to be 8 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. Oranges, lemons, limes, and tangelos are expected to be more plentiful than last year but fewer tangerines and grapefruit are in prospect.

Egg production during October was 1 percent less than a year earlier as the increase in rate of lay was too small to overcome the effect of reduced layer numbers. This is the first month in which production has fallen below the same month a year earlier since May 1958. Potential layers on November 1 including pullets not of laying age were 5 percent below a year earlier and 13 percent below average. October milk production was nearly the same as a year earlier but 7 percent above average for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OR CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-59 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vegetables 2/	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958 3/	118	134	125	117	106	124	81	87	181
1959 4/	118	143	115	93	103	135	104	89	158

1/ Includes fruits and nuts and some other crops not in the separate groups shown. 2/ Excludes farm gardens. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN: The production of all corn is forecast at 4,402 million bushels -- down about ½ percent from the forecast last month, but 16 percent above the previous record last year, and 35 percent above average. Of this huge crop 4,090 million bushels are likely to be harvested for grain, a somewhat higher proportion than for other recent years. The large increase in acreage this year was intended for grain purposes and little had to be diverted to silage or forage because of failure to make grain. The "all corn" yield at 52.2 bushels per harvested acre is a little above the previous record last year and over a fourth above average. The 1959 crop matured in good time and harvest started early but rains and damp weather since late September have kept fields soggy and moisture content of grain high so harvest has been relatively slow.

In the Corn Belt, production is indicated at 3,565 million bushels, 20 percent above last year. High winds have broken rotten and brittle stalks and ear droppage is heavy. Quite a lot of corn remains on the ground after picking but some will be hand gleaned and considerable salvaged by livestock. Harvest is running later than usual in most parts of the area. In Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas prospects are unchanged from a month ago. About 70 percent of the Illinois crop was harvested by November 1, near the average, but harvest in Iowa at only 30 percent was less than half the usual proportion. Moisture content of corn in Iowa fields about October 10 averaged 27.4 percent compared with 23.9 on that date last year and the average of 25.3 percent. In Minnesota and Nebraska somewhat less than half

was harvested by November 1 with fairly heavy losses from ear droppage expected with the late picking. In Ohio, prospects declined from a month earlier in spite of the comparatively early harvest, partly because of heavy harvesting losses and partly because of yields on the small late planted acreage fell short of expectations.

In the Atlantic area the excellent crop is slow getting to the crib in most sections because of frequent and heavy rains. There has been considerable lodging, particularly in the Southeast, with some downed corn sprouting. In the South Central area, harvest has progressed at near the normal rate. In the West, harvest of the bumper crop has been slowed by intermittent rains in northern parts but weather has been favorable for harvest in the southern part of the area.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production is estimated at 528 million bushels, down slightly from last month and 8 percent below the record 574 million bushels for 1958. Although the current production estimate is well below last year it is still the second highest of record and about three-fifths above the 10-year average. The indicated U. S. yield of 24.0 bushels per acre is 0.2 bushel below the record high of last year but is 3 bushels above average.

Harvesting made good progress during October although there was considerable delay due to rainy and wet weather over much of the main soybean area. Farmers pushed ahead rapidly during favorable days for combining and a large proportion of the harvest was completed by the end of October. However, there were more soybeans still in the fields than last year at the same time when harvesting in the major area was virtually completed.

In the heavy producing North Central area, production prospects declined only slightly with the increases nearly equaling the declines. Most producing States reported no change from a month ago. Harvesting by November 1 was over 90 percent complete in Ohio and Indiana while Illinois reported about 95 percent completion on the same date. In Minnesota about 20 percent remained to be harvested on November 1 and about 10 percent still remained in Iowa. Missouri probably has been delayed more than any other major State by unfavorable weather. In that State the yield declined due to heavier than usual harvesting losses and the final outturn is somewhat uncertain as 25 percent of the acreage still remains to be harvested.

Production prospects in the South Atlantic area declined slightly from a month ago. An increase in South Carolina was more than offset by reductions in Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida. Harvest is underway over much of the area but is later than usual due to the frequent and heavy rains during October. Unless the unfavorable weather continues, losses due to late harvesting should be small. The South Central area also indicates a slight reduction in yield prospects. A decline in Mississippi more than offset an increase in Louisiana. All other States in the area showed no change from a month earlier. Harvesting made considerable progress during the month although there was some delay due to wet weather. Arkansas, the heaviest producer of the area, had excellent weather after mid-October and harvesting was nearly half completed by the end of the month.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is estimated at 589 million bushels--second only to the record crop of 615 million last year and 2 3/4 times as large as the 10-year average production. The yield per acre at 36.9 bu. is record-high--slightly above last year. The estimate is 2½ percent above the October 1 forecast mainly because the important Texas crop turned out better than expected earlier. The season has been favorable for sorghum in nearly all areas of the country and the yield per acre above average in every State. Texas, Oklahoma, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Georgia have record yields.

The record-large Texas crop of 292 million bushels accounts for about half the U. S. production this year. Yields were excellent in nearly all areas except for the non-irrigated fields in the Eastern Panhandle where late drought caused considerable damage. Harvest was more than 90 percent completed by November 1, following 3 weeks of open weather in the Panhandle.

The Kansas yield of 32 bushels per acre is second only to the record last year of 33 bushels. By November 1, harvest was about three-fifths completed, somewhat slower than average. Wet weather in late September and early October caused the delay. Harvest was delayed by wet weather in October in most areas of the Corn Belt and in the Eastern and Southern States and some damage occurred to sorghums, especially in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts from the acreage utilized for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,656 million pounds, down about one percent from the October 1 estimate, as continued rainy weather lowered yield prospects in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Harvesting operations were brought to a virtual standstill in all areas by heavy rains just before mid-month and rainy weather since that time has continued to delay harvest especially in the Southeast.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, production is now estimated at 528 million pounds, down about 2 percent from the October 1 estimate. Estimated yields are down 50 pounds in North Carolina where October was the wettest since 1932. Virginia escaped the heavy rains from Hurricane Gracie and continued to have prospects for a ton per acre crop. As October ended, weather in this area improved and prospects were more favorable for picking and threshing.

In the Southeastern area rainy weather throughout October continued to hamper havesting operations. Georgia experienced the wettest October on record. Only the fact that most late peanuts were in stacks kept damage to the crop within bounds. Clearing weather at month's end enabled some late Runners to be harvested, but these needed to be mechanically dried. Indicated production of 769 million pounds is down about 1 percent from the October 1 forecast. At this level this year's crop is 15 percent smaller than last year's.

In the Southwest area, weather improved after mid-October and enabled harvest to resume in most areas. Cool dry air in Oklahoma dried the crop rapidly and harvest was in full swing in most areas toward the end of the month. Some Oklahoma areas have now completed

harvest. Harvesting was heavy in central Texas the last half of October, but rain and humid weather at the end of the month again slowed movement to mills. Production in this area at 359 million pounds is practically unchanged from a month ago. A crop of this size will be 4 percent smaller than that harvested in 1958.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 18,489,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis), 3 percent fewer than last year, but 10 percent more than average. Wet harvesting weather reduced both quantity and quality of the crop in the Northern States and was mainly responsible for a 4 percent decrease in indicated production from the October 1 forecast.

The U. S. yield of 1,207 pounds per acre is the second highest of record and compares with the 1958 yield of 1,186 pounds and the average of 1,113 pounds.

Production prospects were reduced in Northeastern bean areas by continued wet weather which slowed harvesting operations and caused sprouting and shattering in both standing and windrowed beans. Dockage was high and some fields were not worth harvesting, while others were being threshed for animal feed. The Michigan crop of over 6 million bags is 8 percent less than forecast a month ago, but still a record production.

In the Northwestern areas, rainy weather also reduced quantity and quality of the crop. Nebraska beans yielded well on the early harvest but rains lowered production on the late harvest. Rains and snow during October reduced the outturn in Wyoming. October weather conditions cleared sufficiently to permit completion of the Idaho harvest. Losses in quantity were not serious, but quality of the crop was lowered by the unusually wet September weather. Frequent rains slowed harvest and reduced production in Washington. There were still some beans left in windrows on November 1st.

Estimated production for Colorado was unchanged from a month ago. The crop was nearly all harvested by the end of October but snow and rains lowered quality in the lower western valleys.

California production of Large Limas was unchanged from a month ago. Harvesting was still active in the San Joaquin Valley but nearly complete in Southern California. Production of both Baby Limas and other dry beans was reduced from a month ago. The effects of summer heat damage were more apparent as harvest approached completion.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 53.1 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is 1 percent above the October 1 forecast and 11 percent above average. The 3,352-pound yield per acre is a record and about a third above average. Prospective yields improved during October in California and Missouri, remained unchanged in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, but declined in Mississippi.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 40.4 million bags is estimated, unchanged

from last month. Record yields are estimated in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri. Texas yields are indicated the second largest of record and Mississippi yields equal the second largest of record in 1955 and 1956.

Heavy rainfall over the Southern area in early October and again near mid-month slowed combining. However, favorable weather during the remainder of the month allowed harvest to proceed at a fast rate. Harvest was well advanced and virtually complete by November 1.

In California, expected production is 12.7 million bags compared with 12.2 million bags forecast as of October 1 and the 10-year average of 10.5 million bags. The indicated yield of 4,500 pounds per acre is 200 pounds above the October 1 forecast. Almost ideal weather during October provided excellent field conditions for combining and harvest is nearly complete.

APPLES: The November 1 estimate of the commercial apple crop is 117,727,000 bushels, 7 percent below last year but 8 percent above average. As harvest drew to a close, grower reports indicated that the crop in the Eastern States turned out below October 1 expectations, that in the Central States about the same as estimated a month earlier, while the Western crop exceeded the previous month's estimate. The indicated geographic distribution of the crop now is: Eastern, 56,790,000 bushels, 2 percent below last year but 17 percent above average; Central, 22,262,000 bushels, 3 percent below last year but 14 percent above average; Western, 38,675,000 bushels, 15 percent under last year and 5 percent below average.

Warm weather caused a heavy late drop in the Eastern States, particularly in New England, the Hudson Valley of New York, and New Jersey. In Virginia late September and October rains resulted in some gain in the size of late varieties. This offset the heavier than usual drop. Market conditions have discouraged salvage operations on drops in the Eastern States.

The Michigan crop turned out slightly lower than expected especially in the important Peach Ridge area in the west central portion of the State. Harvest of the Washington and Oregon crops was virtually completed by November 1. Size range for Washington Red Delicious is reported very good. September rains followed by cool weather benefited late varieties in the main apple areas of California.

PEARS: The November 1 total pear estimate of 30.8 million bushels is only slightly below last month's estimate, but 7 percent above a year ago and 4 percent above the 10-year average. Harvest was completed in most States in October with late winter pears finishing up in West Coast States in early October. Wind damage in Medford, Oregon, just prior to harvest resulted in loss of fruit and heavy cullage of the late harvested crop. Production for the fall and winter varieties for Pacific Coast States is estimated at 6,650,000 bushels (164,500 tons), 3 percent below last month, 8 percent above the 1958 crop but about the same as average.

GRAPES: Total grape production is now estimated at 3,231,350 tons, slightly below last month's expected level. The total crop for 1959 is 7 percent above the 1958 crop and 12 percent above average. This is the third largest crop in history, being exceeded only by the 1955 and 1951 crops. The West Coast States' crop, with 93 percent of the total, accounts for the decline from last month but still represents an 8 percent increase over the 1958 production. California's crop is expected to total 2,960,000 tons, the largest since 1955. This estimate is made up as follows: Raisin varieties, at 1,800,000 tons, is 10 percent higher than last year; wine varieties, at 590,000 tons, is 2 percent above the 1958 crop; table varieties, at 570,000 tons, is 8 percent above last year.

The total production for the four Great Lakes States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, is estimated at 186,000 tons, about 2 percent above last month, but 7 percent below last year. Harvest is completed in these States. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, quality and color are reported good.

The California crop was harvested earlier than usual this year with good growing weather prevailing through most of the season. Some rain damage occurred to raisins during September but is not expected to be as severe as last year's damage. Tokay grapes suffered some loss to shipping quality as a result of the rains; however, other table varieties are good. Emperor harvest is in full swing with good color and sugar. Harvest is expected to extend into December and January, weather permitting. Wine grape harvest in the mountain and coast counties is completed. The dry wine producing counties in coastal areas have experienced one of the best seasons in years. Quality is good in all areas and varieties.

The California raisin production survey indicates a total natural raisin production of 232,000 tons (dried basis), 38 percent above the 1958 crop of 168,000 tons and 16 percent above average. Tonnage dehydrated is not estimated until December, but is expected to be a little lower than last year. This year's natural raisin production consists of Thompson Seedless, 220,000 tons; Muscat, 7,400 tons; Sultanas, 900 tons; and Zante currants, 3,700 tons. Total acres harvested for natural raisins is estimated at 105,000 acres compared with 79,000 acres harvested in 1958.

Both the Oregon and Washington crop were heavier than last year, however, some difficulty was experienced in getting sugar. Rains delayed harvest and resulted in some damage.

CITRUS: The 1959-60 crop of Early and Midseason oranges for the United States is forecast at 68.4 million boxes, unchanged from a month ago, 3 percent larger than last season, and 12 percent above average. Production of Early and Midseason varieties in Florida is estimated at 50.5 million boxes, an increase of 7 percent over last year. Of this total, Temples account for 3.5 million boxes. Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana also show an increase in Early and Midseason varieties, but the California Navel crop is expected to be down 11 percent from last year to 15 million boxes. The Florida crop of Valencias is estimated at 42.5 million boxes, 9 percent greater than last year and 28 percent above average. Texas and Arizona also expect a larger crop of Valencias. The first estimate of the California Valencia crop will not be made until December 1.

Production of grapefruit (excluding California's 'other areas') is estimated at 41.5 million boxes, unchanged from last month and practically the same as last year's crop. The Florida crop, estimated at 32 million boxes is down 9 percent from last year. A small increase in seedless varieties was more than offset by a 23 percent decrease in seedy varieties. Production of seedless grapefruit is estimated at 20 million boxes including 6.5 million boxes of pink seedless varieties.

Tangerine production in Florida is estimated at 4 million boxes, 11 percent below last year. Florida limes (300,000 boxes) and Tangelos (450,000 boxes) both show sizeable increases over the 1958-59 crop.

Production of lemons in California and Arizona is forecast at 19.9 million boxes, 15 percent greater than last year's crop.

Florida weather during October was generally favorable for citrus growth, although some water damage occurred to trees. Above average temperatures and continued rainfall resulted in many early oranges failing to meet the solids-acids requirements, and spot picking became necessary. Splitting, especially of late varieties of oranges, caused a heavy droppage of fruit. Sizing of Valencias is exceeding earlier expectations. Grapefruit show considerably larger sizes than a year ago. Scattered harvest of tangerines commenced the last week of October, but harvest of Tangelos and Temple oranges had not begun by November 1.

California also has considerable splitting of fruit which is showing up on the Navels. Navels show satisfactory maturity but poor color. Recent cool weather is expected to promote better coloring. Harvest began the last week of October. California's new crop Valencias show a lighter set than a year ago but the crop is developing well. Recent cool weather helped sizing of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys but in California's 'other areas growth has been slow because of hot weather. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit is expected to start in a small way during November. Harvest of California's new crop lemons began early with the crop having developed well so far this season.

Texas had favorable weather during October. As the result of rains, sizing of fruit improved. September hot dry weather had retarded development. Oranges showed excessive splitting of fruit. Louisiana is shipping Satsumas and Hamlins. Harvest of Navels was getting started by November 1. Oranges show good color.

PRUNES: The 1959 production of dried prunes in California and Oregon is estimated at 155,300 tons (dried basis), 60 percent larger than last year's short crop but 5 percent below average. Preliminary utilization estimates (fresh basis) show 38,800 tons of fresh sales in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, 22 percent more than last year but 9 percent less than average. Quantities used for canning in Washington and Oregon amounted to 23,850 tons (fresh basis), 63 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. Oregon reports 500 tons (fresh basis) used for freezing, compared with 200 tons in 1958 and the average of 1,835 tons. In this State harvest weather and market conditions were unfavorable, and there was a shortage of labor. As a result a substantial portion of the crop was not harvested.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 1,249,000 barrels, 7 percent above last year and 28 percent over average. Compared with a month ago, declines in indicated production in Massachusetts and New Jersey more than offset a gain in Washington. However, the 1959 U. S. crop is still the largest of record.

In Massachusetts, berries were slow to mature and color. Water supplies were inadequate and frosts late in October caught some growers with unprotected bogs. Damage to these bogs was important but the overall crop loss was light. In New Jersey, hot humid weather the first ten days of October contributed to heavy screening losses. Freezing temperatures the morning of October 19 caused some loss in unharvested bogs without flood protection. Most of the unprotected bogs had been harvested by that date. In Washington, yields per acre are turning out substantially above earlier expectations. Oregon harvest was nearing completion with generally excellent weather conditions.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of the California Fuerte crop is increasing with maturity ahead of normal. The set is unusually heavy and with additional bearing acreage a record large production is expected.

FIGS: Harvest of California figs for fresh use and canning was completed during October. Tonnages of Kadotas for both canning and fresh use were lighter than normal. The dried fig tonnage was also considerably below average.

OLIVES: California olives matured earlier than usual as a result of the warm season. Picking of Manzanillos for canning began in Tulare County around the middle of September, and by the end of October harvest was completed on all canning olives except Missions. Picking of the later-maturing Missions is expected to continue for some time. All suitable fruit is expected to be used for canning. The supply of olives for oil and other uses is expected to be very light.

WALNUTS: The walnut crop in California and Oregon is expected to total 61,700 tons, 30 percent below last year's production and 16 percent under the 10-year average. The California crop at 57,000 tons is 25,200 tons below last year's record crop and the Oregon tonnage of 4,700 tons is 28 percent below the 1958 crop.

Harvest in California is nearly completed with no weather problems. Sizes are small but quality is good. Oregon harvest has been hampered by wet weather. Sizes are small.

FILBERTS: Oregon and Washington filbert production is now estimated at 9,410 tons, 26 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. Wet weather has delayed harvest and resulted in high moisture in delivered nuts. Oregon's production of 9,000 tons is 26 percent above last year and the Washington crop at 410 tons is 21 percent over 1958. The yield surveys made in August indicated a wide distribution of sizes compared to last year's sizes.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is now estimated at 80,000 tons. This year's production, about 4 times last year's unusually small crop, is the highest of record. While there has been only a slight increase in acreage, the short crop of last year, good weather factors during the bloom period and near ideal growing conditions combined to bring about a bumper crop. As of November 1 the crop was virtually all harvested. With the large crop the meat sizes are small but of excellent quality. Insect and pest damage was minor.

PECANS: Prospective production of pecans continued to decline during October. The November 1 indicated production of 123,350,000 pounds is 29 percent less than last year and 18 percent under average. Compared with a month ago reductions occurred in Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Of the total crop, 56,700,000 pounds or 46 percent will be improved varieties. This compares with 60 percent improved in 1958 and the 10-year average of 46 percent improved varieties.

In South Carolina, continued rains have hampered salvage operations following Hurricane Gracie on September 29. In Georgia and Alabama October rains hampered harvest and interfered with proper curing. In Georgia indications point to a crop slightly above average despite a near failure reported in an area around Albany and south to the Florida line. Mississippi reports a fair crop in central and northern sections but close to a failure in the coastal area. The Arkansas crop is very spotted, being poorest in the northeastern part of the State. Heavy harvest started in that State the first of November. Louisiana reports a below average crop of improved varieties but the best crop of seedling pecans in several years. Harvest in Louisiana was progressing rapidly on November 1. The usually heavy producing area of southcentral Oklahoma is expected to have a very short crop. The Texas crop is very spotted and harvest will be somewhat later than usual. Heavy rains and hail caused considerable loss in North Texas, and the late season drop was heavier than usual in East Texas.

POTATOES: The fall potato crop is placed at 165,854,000 hundredweight, 1 percent below the October estimate, 9 percent below the 1958 crop, but still 9 percent above average. Harvest of the fall crop was nearing completion in most of the important States on November 1 in spite of several periods of unfavorable harvest weather which slowed digging. In the Eastern fall States, harvest was about complete on November 1. Excessive moisture in the Red River Valley, and in Michigan and Wisconsin plagued growers during much of October. In the West, much improved weather during October enabled growers in the San Luis Valley of Colorado to overcome harvest delays caused by snowfall in late September. In Idaho, practically all of the crop had been harvested by November 1, with no more than the usual abandonment.

Production in 8 Eastern fall States is estimated at 58,266,000 hundredweight, 11 percent below 1958 and 6 percent below average. In the 9 Central fall States, the crop is placed at 40,988,000 hundredweight, 6 percent below last year, but still 7 perecnt above average. In the 9 Western fall States, production is placed at 66,600,000 hundredweight, 9 percent below the 1958 crop, but still 27 percent above average.

In Maine, yields turned out slightly below earlier expectations. Generally the set of tubers was light and size was only fair to good. Harvest was completed under mostly favorable conditions and without serious freeze losses. Elsewhere in New England harvest was generally complete in early November. Yields were slightly below earlier expectations in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. On Long Island, New York, harvest made good progress during October and was nearing completion on November 1. Heavy rains slowed harvest in Upstate New York during the first part of October but no serious delay or damage occurred. In Pennsylvania, harvest was virtually complete in early November except for some scattered acreage located primarily in the Lehigh Valley section.

In Michigan and Wisconsin much of the late acreage has been harvested under very wet conditions and some "spot" abandonment has occurred within fields. Persistent rainfall has also delayed the tailend of the harvest in the Red River Valley. Wet, cold, damp conditions have prevailed over the northern part of the Red River Valley since mid-October.

In Idaho, intermittent showers in October hampered harvest operations, but growers were still able to get most of the crop under cover by November 1. Tuber size is somewhat below average on late fields, but the overall crop quality is generally better than expected. In Colorado, harvest was nearing completion in early November. Qualtiy of both the San Luis Valley and northern Colorado crop is good. In Washington, harvest of a good fall crop was virtually complete on November 1. In Central Oregon, harvest was nearing completion on November 1, with only a few fields remaining to be dug in Crook and Deschutes Counties. Yields are generally below last year. Harvest was also nearing completion in the Klamath Basin, with only a few fields remaining to be dug during the first week of November. At Tulelake, California, yield and quality are extremely variable this year. Harvest was virtually complete in early November.

The late summer crop has been previously estimated at 32,774,000 hundredweight, 4 percent below the 1958 crop, and fractionally below average. The early summer crop was placed at 13,806,000 hundredweight, 6 percent below 1958 but 13 percent above average. Production of late spring potatoes was estimated at 22,553,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below 1958 and 8 percent below average. The early spring crop in Florida and Texas was placed at 3,311,000 hundredweight, about one-third below 1958. Production of winter potatoes in Florida and California totaled 3,874,000 hundredweight, about one-fifth below 1958.

Production of all seasonal groups in 1959 is placed at 242,172,000 hundredweight, compared with 265,729,000 hundredweight in 1958.

1960 Winter Crop Acreage

The acreage of winter potatoes for 1960 harvest in Florida and California is estimated at 20,300 acres, 23 percent below the 1959 harvested acreage and 25 percent below average. Growers in both States reduced plantings well below the 1959 levels. The winter crop in the Everglades of Florida is all planted and up. In the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area about 300 acres was lost by heavy rains in October.

This acreage is being replanted. In Dade County planting started October 29. In California, acreage is down sharply in the Tulare-Kern district and in southern California, but is up substantially in the relatively minor Madera-Fresno - Kings district. Progress of the winter crop in both the Southern San Joaquin Valley and Perris-Hemet district has been good. Tuber set is unsually heavy. Some harvest is expected from both districts during the last half of November.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1959 sweetpotato production is placed at 18,140,000 hundredweight, 4 percent above the 1958 crop but 7 percent below the 1949-57 average. The estimated production is about 1 percent above the October 1 forecast. The estimated yield of 66.3 hundredweight per acre is the highest of record--0.8 hundredweight above that of 1958, the previous high.

At the end of October, sweetpotato harvest in New Jersey was drawing to a close. Most of the top grades and large sizes have gone into storage, while the smaller sizes have been sold to processors. Virginia harvest has been delayed by wet fields. On the Eastern Shore, about 5 to 10 percent of the crop was still in the ground on the first of November. In other Virginia areas, harvest was even less advanced. A large portion of the crop in North and South Carolina was still unharvested on November 1. Harvest in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas was nearing completion on the first of the month. Good progress has been made in digging the Louisiana crop and harvest is about three-fourths complete. Harvest of the sweetpotato crop in northeast Texas was active throughout October with a large percent of the crop going into storage. Most of the scattered acreage in south Texas was harvested by early October.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 1,800 million pounds as of November 1. Poundage at this level is 4 percent above 1958 but 14 percent below the 1948-57 average. The current estimate is about 1 percent or 19 million pounds below a month earlier. A small increase in burley failed to offset a further decrease in flue-cured. For all tobacco, an average yield of 1,557 pounds per acre is indicated which compares with 1,611 last year and the 10-year average of 1,349.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,080 million pounds, is about 2 percent or 24 million pounds below the October 1 estimate. A crop this size compares with 1,081 million pounds produced last year and is 15 percent smaller than the 10-year average. The average yield per acre is placed at 1,548 pounds. This compares with the record-high of 1,690 pounds in 1958 and the 10-year average of 1,337 pounds per acre.

Burley prospects at 497 million pounds are about 5 million pounds higher than a month ago. If present prospects materialize, production this season will be 7 percent above 1958 but 12 percent below average. A record-high average yield of 1,653 pounds per acre is expected.

At 32.4 million pounds, the outlook for the Maryland type 32 crop is unchanged from the October 1 forecast. A crop this size compares with the 10-year average of 38.9 million pounds. Reports from growers indicate that a yield of 875 pounds per acre is in the offing. The 10-year average yield is 829 pounds.

The fire-cured crop is expected to total 54 million pounds this season. Prospects are about the same as indicated a month earlier. The crop is about a fourth larger than 1958 but about an eighth below the average. The yield of 1,498 pounds in prospect is near the record-high of 1,501 pounds per acre realized in 1956.

Dark air-cured production, types 35-37, is placed at 22.5 million pounds. Poundage at this level--the second lowest of record--compares with 18.0 million pounds produced in 1958 and the 10-year average of 31.3 million pounds. Estimated production from the sun-cured crop, type 37, was lowered nearly 700 thousand pounds from the preceding forecast as measurements indicate that considerably less acreage was harvested than estimated earlier in the season.

Estimated cigar filler production, at 62 million pounds, held at the October 1 level. Prospects compare with an estimated 53 million pounds harvested in 1958 and the average of nearly 57 million pounds. At 1,728 pounds, the highest yield of record is indicated.

Production from cigar binder types is estimated at 33.2 million pounds, essentially the same as a month earlier. Production in 1958 totaled about 27.0 million pounds while the 10-year average stands at 48.2 million. The expected average yield of 1,761 pounds per acre is only 5 pounds short of the all-time high set in 1957.

The cigar wrapper estimate is placed at 18.3 million pounds, up about 1 percent from October 1. Wrapper production totaled about 16.3 million pounds last year and averaged about 16.0 million during the 1948-57 period. A yield of 1,346 pounds per acre is indicated. Only in 1957 was either production or average yield higher than indicated for the current season.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at a record 16,685,000 tons, up slightly from the forecast a month ago. This production is 10 percent larger than last year and about 7½ percent above the previous record crop of 15,505,000 tons produced in 1957. The yield at 18.4 tons per acre is 1.3 tons above last year and 0.7 ton above the previous high of 17.7 tons from 1957. Record yields are estimated for Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and California.

Wet weather in October delayed harvest generally except on the West Coast where harvest progressed rapidly under favorable conditions. In the eastern end of the Belt rain, and in some cases snow, hampered harvest operations and completion of harvest will be later than usual. In Colorado only about 60 percent of the crop had been dug by November 1. In Utah, harvest of one of the best beet crops in the State's history is about two-thirds complete. Harvest of the spring planted crop in California proceeded under favorable conditions and about 60 percent of this crop had been harvested by November 1. A considerable acreage of late planted beets is expected to be carried over for harvest next spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed remains unchanged at a record 8,182,000 tons. In Louisiana warm rainy weather continued the growth of cane although harvest got underway at mid-month. Some cane was lodged by heavy rains and winds. Persistent light rains the last half of the month made burning for trash removal and harvest difficult. By November 1 about one-fourth of the crop had been harvested.

PASTURES: Rainfall during October stimulated pasture feed growth in all sections of the country except parts of the Southwest and California. Nationally, pasture conditions on November 1 averaged 83 percent of normal--1 percentage point below last year's excellent condition, but otherwise equalled the most favorable condition for the date. It was 13 percentage points above the November 1, 1948-57 average. Pasture condition improved 7 percentage points from October 1 to November 1. This was one of the strongest late season surges in grass feed in a quarter century of record. Usually pasture feed declines from October 1 to November 1.

Warm October temperatures and above normal rainfall stimulated grass growth in the eastern States. Pasture conditions in both the North and South Atlantic regions were well above average for November 1. In the New England States, grass in abundance was available and some dairymen grazed cows until the end of October. In the mid-Atlantic States, pastures, while not up to last year's lush feed, made good growth through October and some stock was turned out on good late season pastures. In South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, November 1 pastures were the best for the date in 26 years of record.

In the North Central region, pasture conditions in most States were improved by October rains. The November 1 condition of 88 percent in the East North Central area was 11 percentage points above October 1 and only 1 point below last year's record high for the date. Pastures in all States of this region offered ample forage which necessitated less than usual barn feeding. Michigan and Wisconsin reported the highest November 1 pasture condition in records dating back through 1934. In the West North Central States, rains over most of the area greened up grass. Rainfall was particularly beneficial to the Dakotas as pastures went into the winter in fair condition. In other States, rain encouraged some grass growth and made old feed more succulent. Corn, sorghum, and wheat fields provided the usual supplemental grazing.

Favorable weather resulted in some improvement in grass feed in the South Central region during October. While the November 1 condition was below last year's record high for the date, it was still one of the most favorable of record as pastures in all States generally provided uniformly good to excellent fall grazing. Rains not only benefited pasture feeding currently but improved the outlook for winter forage.

In the West, pastures furnished above average feed for November 1. For the region as a whole, grass feed improved slightly during October, with pastures in all States except Arizona, Nevada, and California showing some improvement during the month. In the Pacific Northwest, pastures remained productive longer than usual, resulting in some relief for short hay supplies in Idaho. Pasture feed continued short in California where the lowest November 1 pasture condition since 1949 was recorded.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,784 million eggs during October--1 percent less than in October 1958. Egg production during October was below a year earlier for the first time since May 1958. Decreases by regions were 7 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central. These decreases were almost offset by increases of 7 percent in the South Atlantic and in the West and 5 percent in the South Central States. Aggregate egg production January through October was 3 percent above the same period of 1958.

The rate of egg production per layer during October was 15.6, compared with 15.5 eggs a year earlier. Increases from 1958 were 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the West North Central Region. The East North Central recorded a 1 percent decrease, while in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic the rate was the same as a year earlier. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 10 months of 1959 was 174 eggs, compared with 170 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 307,083,000 layers during October--down 1 percent from last year. Decreases of 6 percent in the East North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central were nearly offset by increases of 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West and 2 percent in the South Central States.

The number of layers on November 1, 1959, totaled about 312 million, 2 percent less than November 1, 1958. This is the lowest number for the date since 1940. Compared with last year, decreases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the West North Central States. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the South Central States.

The rate of lay on November 1, 1959 was 49.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with the high rate on November 1 last year of 50.3 eggs. Decreases in rate of lay were 2 percent in the East North Central and West North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States. The rate increased 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the Western States over November 1, 1958.

Pullets not of laying age on November 1 were estimated at 48,975,000--23 percent below a year earlier. Holdings in all regions showed a decrease except the South Atlantic which was unchanged. Decreases were 32 percent in the South Central, 30 percent in the West North Central, 26 percent in the North Atlantic, 19 percent in the East North Central, and 16 percent in the Western Region.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 361 million--5 percent below a year earlier and 13 percent below average. Decreases from 1958 were 9 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, and 4 percent in the South Central States. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the Western Region.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-October averaged 31.6 cents per dozen, compared with 32.8 cents a month earlier and 39.0 cents a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1948-57 (Av.)	58,175	66,824	92,037	32,573	53,424	36,269	339,300
1958	53,820	62,536	83,925	33,730	45,081	37,885	316,977
1959	51,393	58,495	80,507	35,570	45,982	40,025	311,972
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
1948-57 (Av.)	10,792	12,549	23,372	7,915	13,228	7,052	74,907
1958	9,599	8,999	18,568	7,968	10,530	7,554	63,218
1959	7,143	7,328	12,979	7,958	7,194	6,373	48,975
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/						
1948-57 (Av.)	68,966	79,372	115,409	40,488	66,651	43,321	414,208
1958	63,419	71,535	102,493	41,698	55,611	45,439	380,195
1959	58,536	65,823	93,486	43,528	53,176	46,398	360,947
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57 (Av.)	49.1	43.2	39.5	38.2	33.6	48.9	41.8
1958	54.2	52.3	47.6	49.9	41.8	57.8	50.3
1959	53.6	51.2	46.8	49.3	42.8	58.5	49.9

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Mid-October prices received by producers were the lowest for that date since October 1940. The price trends in the Nation's egg markets were downward during the first 2 weeks of October. During the later part of the month markets became irregular. During the week October 22 through October 28 large sizes ranged from 1 cent lower than the previous week at West Coast markets to as much as 5 cents higher at other points. In most markets mediums exceeded current trade needs. Prices ranged from 1 cent higher to 2 cents lower. Smalls and undergrades were mostly unchanged to 2½ cents lower.

Producers received an average of 13.6 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-October--down 0.8 cents per pound from a month earlier and 1.3 cents a pound less than a year earlier. The mid-October prices were the lowest for the date since October 1940. Farm chickens averaged 9.3 cents per pound and commercial broilers 15.0 cents per pound compared with 11.8 cents and 15.8 cents respectively in October 1958. Broilers and fryers were plentiful for the demand during the month.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 22.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 22.6 cents a month earlier and 23.9 cents in mid-October 1958. Trading during October was active. At the close of the month prices at New York and Chicago were 2 to 2½ cents per pound (ready-to-cook weights) higher than at the beginning of the month. A strong holding tendency by growers for higher prices limited offering somewhat at the close of the month.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-October was $3.31 per 100 pounds--down 4 cents from mid-September and down 6 cents from October 1958. Average cost of the broiler ration on October 15 was $4.69 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.75 a month earlier and $4.97 in October 1958. Average cost of the turkey growing mash was $4.67 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.69 a month earlier and $4.80 a year earlier.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships in mid-October were all less favorable to producers than in mid-October 1958. The broiler-feed price ratio in mid-October was about the same as in mid-October 1958.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
October 1959 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Oct.av. 1948-57	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959	State	Oct.av. 1948-57	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959
N.Y.	701	758	709	769	Ga.	95	98	95	100
N.J.	91	89	91	93	Ky.	199	211	239	216
Pa.	468	515	531	530	Tenn.	188	190	213	193
Ohio	436	458	427	453	Ala.	98	87	92	87
Ind.	292	288	296	281	Miss.	108	109	118	110
Ill.	387	383	375	370	Ark.	96	82	94	84
Mich.	424	455	452	448	Okla.	132	118	127	127
Wis.	1,047	1,289	1,156	1,221	Texas	246	237	227	230
Minn.	494	582	520	566	Mont.	41	39	37	36
Iowa	438	434	430	419	Idaho	104	120	129	125
Mo.	318	292	318	296	Wyo.	17	16	17	16
N.Dak.	108	111	126	114	Colo.	67	65	65	66
S.Dak.	91	99	110	100	Utah	52	60	61	63
Nebr.	153	146	150	143	Wash.	138	152	154	151
Kans.	176	152	151	155	Oreg.	90	84	90	86
Md.	114	129	130	134	Calif.	525	619	644	648
Va.	170	181	193	185	Other States	471	549	577	582
W.Va.	68	66	69	67					
N.C.	134	142	152	142					
S.C.	47	50	48	47	U. S.	8,824	9,455	9,413	9,453

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	35.1	41.0	41.0	453	451	410
N.H.	44.3	49.0	46.0	516	539	506
Vt.	48.4	52.0	51.0	2,947	3,120	3,213
Mass.	49.3	54.0	54.0	1,572	1,620	1,674
R.I.	42.4	47.0	44.0	284	282	264
Conn.	46.5	53.0	49.0	1,802	2,120	1,960
N.Y.	46.3	50.0	51.0	31,291	33,400	33,048
N.J.	47.5	68.0	67.0	8,881	10,608	12,328
Pa.	47.6	65.5	62.0	62,904	82,202	79,360
Ohio	55.4	60.0	64.0	198,233	202,560	259,264
Ind.	54.2	63.0	64.0	252,458	277,389	349,440
Ill.	57.2	69.0	68.0	509,193	598,920	696,456
Mich.	45.7	56.0	60.0	81,781	106,344	134,460
Wis.	53.6	52.5	65.0	139,836	140,962	181,480
Minn.	48.4	54.5	49.0	268,215	312,448	339,570
Iowa	53.3	65.5	68.0	566,066	669,279	826,812
Mo.	38.8	56.0	55.0	155,480	180,712	244,915
N.Dak.	21.7	18.5	14.0	26,862	25,068	19,348
S.Dak.	28.0	27.0	21.0	108,551	105,192	86,730
Nebr.	31.2	51.5	50.0	204,872	279,851	347,800
Kans.	25.4	42.0	41.0	55,554	73,122	78,515
Del.	43.4	65.0	58.0	6,760	8,580	9,396
Md.	45.4	62.0	55.0	21,820	27,776	27,610
Va.	38.0	53.0	46.0	35,357	40,969	39,100
W.Va.	42.0	55.0	53.0	8,776	8,305	8,321
N.C.	31.0	44.0	43.0	65,521	82,192	86,731
S.C.	20.2	31.0	28.0	24,103	28,954	26,152
Ga.	18.5	32.0	28.0	54,176	86,752	81,984
Fla.	17.0	26.0	22.0	10,031	14,924	13,882
Ky.	37.2	49.0	48.0	76,202	75,803	88,368
Tenn.	29.3	39.0	41.0	55,944	59,748	65,969
Ala.	20.8	32.0	27.0	49,947	66,848	60,345
Miss.	22.2	30.5	30.0	39,642	44,469	42,420
Ark.	21.8	32.0	35.0	19,440	14,688	14,315
La.	21.3	28.0	34.0	14,559	15,960	18,428
Okla.	18.7	30.0	33.0	12,966	9,000	8,613
Texas	19.0	24.5	28.0	41,073	42,973	43,708
Mont.	16.8	18.0	18.0	2,914	3,168	3,006
Idaho	58.6	68.0	69.0	2,441	4,216	5,037
Wyo.	20.8	30.0	28.0	1,205	1,830	1,708
Colo.	31.8	51.5	50.0	15,511	26,471	25,700
N.Mex.	18.6	31.0	33.0	1,145	1,457	1,650
Ariz.	19.3	32.5	30.0	744	1,170	1,050
Utah	46.6	58.0	60.0	1,754	2,668	2,940
Nev.	39.8	55.0	44.0	125	220	176
Wash.	64.8	70.0	72.0	1,902	3,990	5,904
Oreg.	50.6	70.0	64.0	1,557	3,150	4,160
Calif.	51.0	73.0	73.0	7,696	17,374	18,250
U.S.	40.6	51.7	52.2	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,402,476

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.2	17.0	15.0	100	102	90
N.J.	18.9	25.0	27.0	555	1,125	1,107
Pa.	17.3	22.0	21.0	381	330	294
Ohio	22.5	26.0	26.5	24,800	37,466	37,710
Ind.	22.9	26.5	26.5	41,410	58,432	57,850
Ill.	24.2	28.0	26.5	96,964	140,364	126,590
Mich.	20.5	23.0	24.0	2,668	6,095	5,160
Wis.	14.8	14.5	18.0	830	1,740	1,584
Minn.	19.0	17.5	18.5	30,879	53,935	40,404
Iowa	22.8	25.5	27.0	44,343	78,668	64,071
Mo.	19.0	26.0	23.0	27,917	55,432	50,600
N.Dak.	13.6	13.5	12.0	953	3,672	2,676
S.Dak.	15.0	11.5	10.0	1,712	2,978	1,420
Nebr.	20.6	30.0	27.0	1,919	6,180	3,564
Kans.	11.8	22.0	22.0	4,094	9,262	9,020
Del.	16.8	22.5	22.0	1,529	3,622	3,674
Md.	18.0	22.0	21.0	2,136	4,246	4,200
Va.	17.8	22.5	20.5	3,274	6,052	5,678
N.C.	16.8	23.0	21.5	5,426	10,212	10,256
S.C.	12.0	15.5	16.0	1,782	5,611	6,256
Ga.	11.1	12.5	16.0	536	1,125	1,312
Fla.	1/ 19.3	25.0	23.0	1/ 424	1,150	1,058
Ky.	18.0	24.5	25.0	2,286	3,871	3,500
Tenn.	18.4	23.5	24.0	3,554	6,486	6,960
Ala.	19.3	22.5	23.0	1,646	2,970	3,289
Miss.	16.2	23.0	23.0	7,013	18,400	19,872
Ark.	18.0	24.5	24.0	15,163	49,637	53,112
La.	17.4	22.0	24.0	1,196	2,860	3,312
Okla.	11.8	22.5	23.0	455	1,012	1,242
Texas	1/ 18.9	26.0	30.0	106	1,378	2,250
U.S.	21.0	24.2	24.0	326,020	574,413	528,111

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,669	3,100	3,400	2/ 93	115	150
Miss.	2/ 2,694	2,800	2,850	2/ 993	1,092	1,254
Ark.	2,503	3,250	3,375	10,880	10,920	12,926
La.	2,213	2,750	2,850	12,347	11,220	12,910
Texas	2,579	3,150	3,150	13,013	11,938	13,136
Calif.	3,367	4,600	4,500	10,529	11,730	12,735
U.S.	2,579	3,309	3,352	47,747	47,015	53,111

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	34.1	55.0	55.0	188	1,595	550
Ill.	1/ 47.5	60.0	53.0	128	1,200	530
Iowa	1/ 33.7	55.0	55.0	1,759	13,090	3,520
Mo.	23.6	51.0	50.0	3,902	35,088	26,150
S.Dak.	16.6	28.5	21.0	1,313	5,586	3,381
Nebr.	21.4	48.0	44.0	12,922	81,552	59,796
Kans.	18.0	33.0	32.0	44,988	128,964	127,552
Va.	1/ 30.5	35.0	33.0	1/ 302	350	363
N.C.	27.0	32.5	32.0	1,378	3,445	3,520
S.C.	17.8	25.0	23.0	145	450	552
Ga.	1/ 19.1	24.0	25.0	1/ 581	888	825
Ky.	1/ 31.7	45.0	48.0	1/ 618	1,980	1,008
Tenn.	1/ 22.6	32.0	32.0	1/ 529	1,888	1,440
Ala.	17.7	24.0	22.0	559	912	660
Miss.	1/ 18.2	30.0	31.0	1/ 257	1,680	930
Ark.	19.2	31.0	29.0	963	3,286	1,595
La.	22.0	30.0	30.0	94	600	390
Okla.	13.9	26.0	27.0	10,778	18,460	18,981
Texas	22.7	35.5	38.0	113,524	273,066	292,296
Colo.	12.7	26.0	28.0	4,450	12,454	12,600
N.Mex.	15.9	33.0	38.0	4,824	8,085	8,740
Ariz.	46.3	52.0	52.0	3,604	4,836	5,460
Calif.	46.8	57.0	59.0	6,344	15,390	17,700
U.S.	20.8	36.7	36.9	213,109	614,845	588,539

1/ Short-time average.

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1: Average 1948-57	Condition November 1: 1958	Condition November 1: 1959	State	Condition November 1: Average 1948-57	Condition November 1: 1958	Condition November 1: 1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	78	93	93	W.Va.	71	86	71
N.H.	78	92	98	N.C.	72	81	86
Vt.	80	92	93	S.C.	66	72	83
Mass.	76	95	90	Ga.	68	68	85
R.I.	75	88	96	Fla.	75	81	86
Conn.	73	90	94	Ky.	69	87	83
N.Y.	76	91	88	Tenn.	65	81	86
N.J.	68	83	75	Ala.	64	77	83
Pa.	71	86	78	Miss.	65	82	86
Ohio	76	94	82	Ark.	62	87	81
Ind.	77	93	88	La.	66	83	85
Ill.	74	90	89	Okla.	62	85	83
Mich.	75	88	94	Texas	57	89	85
Wis.	69	74	91	Mont.	78	73	79
Minn.	72	71	83	Idaho	84	85	90
Iowa	75	87	95	Wyo.	75	72	77
Mo.	61	85	82	Colo.	67	81	74
N.Dak.	71	57	59	N.Mex.	65	88	80
S.Dak.	72	59	59	Ariz.	79	84	82
Nebr.	72	79	80	Utah	77	69	76
Kans.	66	88	85	Nev.	83	94	72
Del.	69	89	74	Wash.	79	78	90
Md.	73	87	75	Oreg.	82	80	91
Va.	68	77	87	Calif.	76	84	70
				U.S.	70	84	83

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Va.	11	1,292	1,640	1,600	121,951	106,600	110,400
N.C.	11	1,222	1,570	1,425	300,478	255,910	255,075
Total Old Belt	11	1,242	1,590	1,474	422,429	362,510	365,475
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,432	1,825	1,550	441,162	388,725	350,300
N.C.	13	1,408	1,740	1,725	110,196	92,220	96,600
S.C.	13	1,419	1,725	1,725	159,758	131,100	141,450
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,414	1,731	1,725	269,953	223,320	238,050
Ga.	14	1,248	1,545	1,500	118,066	89,610	106,500
Fla.	14	1,178	1,485	1,350	22,518	16,484	19,170
Ala.	14	1,008	1,485	1,200	532	386	600
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,236	1,535	1,473	141,116	106,480	126,270
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,337	1,690	1,548	1,274,660	1,081,035	1,080,095
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,184	1,385	1,375	11,295	9,418	11,000
Ky.	22	1,202	1,180	1,475	10,822	6,490	8,998
Tenn.	22	1,338	1,555	1,600	26,526	19,904	23,840
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,296	1,442	1,564	37,348	26,394	32,838
Ky.	23	1,120	1,220	1,450	10,748	6,100	8,410
Tenn.	23	1,124	1,360	1,400	2,460	1,360	1,820
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt.	23	1,120	1,243	1,441	13,208	7,460	10,230
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1/ 1,235	1,391	1,498	1/ 61,882	43,272	54,068
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,436	1,410	1,600	17,189	12,408	14,720
Ind.	31	1,460	1,510	1,600	13,297	10,570	11,520
Mo.	31	1,186	1,225	1,450	4,998	3,185	4,350
Va.	31	1,768	1,940	2,000	21,784	19,788	20,600
W.Va.	31	1,422	1,385	1,600	4,136	3,047	3,840
N.C.	31	1,770	2,000	2,050	19,209	18,600	20,090
Ky.	31	1,407	1,510	1,625	376,904	300,490	323,375
Tenn.	31	1,417	1,680	1,650	105,077	97,440	99,000
Total Burley Belt	31	1,430	1,567	1,653	562,719	465,528	497,495
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	829	925	875	38,882	31,450	32,375
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,364	1,501	1,568	601,600	496,978	529,870

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,286	1,330	1,525	14,092	8,778	10,675
Tenn.	35	1,309	1,425	1,550	4,219	2,850	3,100
Total One Sucker	35	1,291	1,352	1,531	18,367	11,628	13,775
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,218	1,095	1,350	9,592	4,490	6,210
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	979	1,170	925	3,373	1,872	2,498
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,223	1,258	1,379	31,331	17,990	22,483
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,559	1,700	1,725	48,391	51,000	55,200
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,532	805	1,750	8,172	2,415	7,000
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,555	1,619	1,728	56,563	53,415	62,200
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	1,656	1,810	1,750	12,655	3,439	4,375
Mass.	52	1,832	2,090	2,100	8,183	1,463	2,940
Conn.	52	1,736	2,060	2,000	2,643	350	680
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,809	2,084	2,080	10,826	1,813	3,620
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,518	1,700	1,725	9,228	8,840	9,832
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,514	1,660	1,725	15,051	12,948	15,352
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/ 1,608	1,715	1,761	2/ 48,208	27,040	33,179
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,213	1,340	1,400	2,296	2,412	2,660
Conn.	61	1,141	1,300	1,325	7,520	7,670	8,082
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,157	1,309	1,343	9,816	10,082	10,742
Ga.	62	1,206	1,280	1,350	1,287	1,408	1,485
Fla.	62	1,252	1,240	1,350	4,938	4,836	6,075
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,242	1,249	1,350	6,225	6,244	7,560
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,187	1,286	1,346	16,041	16,326	18,302
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,509	1,574	1,661	120,812	96,781	113,681
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	647	675	400	195	148	60
UNITED STATES	All	1,349	1,611	1,557	2,090,481	1,736,204	1,800,257

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953, type 56 through 1948, and Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,736	2,100	2,000	217,107	220,500	210,000
N.C.	1,382	1,860	1,775	284,998	331,080	315,950
Tenn.	785	850	925	2,542	2,550	1,850
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,510	1,938	1,852	504,648	554,130	527,800
S.C.	799	1,060	925	11,208	13,780	11,100
Ga.	866	1,190	1,090	540,052	612,850	545,000
Fla.	897	1,120	1,000	57,192	58,240	50,000
Ala.	838	1,060	800	225,593	221,540	160,800
Miss.	386	400	425	3,074	2,400	2,125
Total (S.E. area)	856	1,143	1,001	837,118	908,810	769,025
Ark.	395	450	425	2,380	1,800	1,275
Okla.	657	1,075	1,050	97,751	133,300	123,900
Texas	508	730	700	193,061	224,110	221,200
N.Mex.	1,140	1,950	2,100	7,067	13,650	12,600
Total (S.W. area)	557	844	810	300,736	372,860	358,975
U.S.	902	1,205	1,107	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,655,800

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Preliminary 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	852	900	500	52	27	10
New York	1,025	1,150	870	1,412	1,311	896
Michigan	934	970	1,150	4,105	5,199	6,164
Total N.E.	952	1,001	1,103	5,570	6,537	7,070
Nebraska	1,553	1,450	1,650	1,049	986	1,172
Montana	1,494	1,600	1,500	199	192	210
Idaho	1,704	1,860	1,700	2,293	2,697	2,482
Wyoming	1,348	1,500	1,550	823	1,095	1,147
Washington	1,768	1,870	1,520	431	1,365	851
Total N.W.	1,597	1,708	1,624	4,796	6,335	5,862
Colorado	812	740	700	1,864	1,820	1,603
New Mexico	403	720	725	224	130	87
Arizona	452	600	600	40	18	18
Utah	443	450	250	42	50	28
Total S.W.	708	726	681	2,170	2,018	1,736
California						
Large Lima	1,640	1,656	1,600	1,171	1,093	960
Baby Lima	1,624	1,618	1,600	724	356	352
Other	1,201	1,258	1,300	2,375	2,642	2,509
Total Calif.	1,358	1,373	1,389	4,270	4,091	3,821
United States	1,113	1,186	1,207	16,804	18,981	18,489

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	12.7	14.1	16.0	214	309	352
Mich.	11.3	15.6	16.5	718	1,112	1,238
Wis.	10.1	13.1	13.5	86	117	111
Minn.	10.9	12.1	12.5	636	883	900
N.Dak.	10.6	12.3	12.5	326	464	475
S.Dak.	11.8	13.0	13.5	53	73	80
Nebr.	14.1	14.8	16.0	744	902	992
Kans.	10.9	15.2	16.0	70	123	134
Mont.	13.3	15.0	16.0	680	839	896
Idaho	18.4	21.9	22.0	1,387	1,902	1,892
Wyo.	13.7	15.9	16.0	451	596	608
Colo.	15.8	16.7	17.6	1,881	2,372	2,482
Utah	15.2	13.6	18.0	443	429	558
Wash.	22.2	23.6	23.0	551	813	782
Oreg.	21.9	27.1	27.0	383	521	513
Calif. 1/	19.5	19.3	22.5	3,364	3,628	4,568
Other States	13.8	17.2	17.0	83	100	104
U. S.	15.7	17.1	18.4	12,070	15,183	16,685

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	20.8	22.3	23.5	5,659	5,325	6,298
Florida	33.8	37.9	39.0	1,282	1,356	1,884
U. S.	22.4	24.3	25.9	6,942	6,681	8,182

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,000	1,170	1,250	1,430
New Hampshire	1,098	1,340	1,600	1,630
Vermont	867	570	1,070	860
Massachusetts	2,512	2,850	2,400	2,700
Rhode Island	169	190	125	160
Connecticut	1,309	1,450	1,040	1,350
New York	16,469	15,600	22,000	18,500
New Jersey	2,715	3,200	2,500	3,400
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,630	6,400	7,500
Delaware	322	370	280	360
Maryland	1,144	1,070	1,270	1,400
Virginia	9,220	8,100	11,100	10,400
West Virginia	4,258	5,000	5,200	5,700
North Carolina	1,303	1,400	1,800	1,400
Total Eastern States	48,505	48,940	58,035	56,790
Central States:				
Ohio	2,972	2,850	3,100	2,750
Indiana	1,428	1,610	1,628	1,525
Illinois	2,672	2,500	2,140	2,300
Michigan	8,616	10,000	12,200	12,000
Wisconsin	1,206	1,350	1,100	1,340
Minnesota	235	250	330	261
Iowa	187	230	100	160
Missouri	931	780	730	700
Nebraska	60	50	30	36
Kansas	259	290	180	230
Kentucky	308	188	395	260
Tennessee	327	400	690	450
Arkansas	374	48	373	250
Total Central States	19,577	20,546	22,996	22,262
Western States:				
Montana	107	110	115	85
Idaho	1,476	1,530	1,200	1,250
Colorado	1,262	1,120	1,520	1,000
New Mexico	564	612	714	350
Utah	404	440	330	350
Washington	25,951	3/33,200	3/29,800	23,040
Oregon	2,534	3,100	2,250	2,200
California	8,349	8,950	9,650	10,400
Total Western States	40,647	49,062	45,579	38,675
United States	108,728	118,548	126,610	117,727

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1957-Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800; 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500. 3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957, and 1,000,000 bushels in 1958.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	48	60	55
N.Y.	491	460	625	570
Pa.	159	100	115	100
Ohio	127	55	60	60
Ill.	146	115	88	80
Mich.	879	740	2/ 1,400	1,200
Mo.	108	110	75	80
Va.	67	34	40	23
W.Va.	49	30	65	55
N.C.	84	82	94	55
Ga.	147	86	98	85
Ky.	63	36	50	30
Tenn.	83	110	140	125
Ala.	88	80	150	85
Miss.	118	103	108	85
Ark.	76	49	102	75
La.	67	36	55	70
Okla.	66	25	80	60
Texas	179	234	250	270
Idaho	80	100	120	80
Colo.	188	165	210	215
Utah	215	320	330	140
Wash.	5,438	4,890	4,700	4,000
Oreg.	5,608	6,250	5,500	5,640
Calif.	14,822	2/17,418	14,375	17,585
U.S.	29,590	31,676	28,890	30,823

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	135,962	122,250	117,500	100,000
Bartlett	95,650	78,000	77,500	62,500
Other	40,312	44,250	40,000	37,500
Oreg., all	140,202	156,250	137,500	141,000
Bartlett	55,922	62,500	57,500	56,000
Other	84,280	93,750	80,000	85,000
Calif., all	355,700	2/ 418,000	345,000	422,000
Bartlett	313,700	2/ 372,000	312,000	380,000
Other	42,000	46,000	33,000	42,000
3 States, all	631,865	696,500	600,000	663,000
Bartlett	465,272	512,500	447,000	498,500
Other	166,592	184,000	153,000	164,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1957 - California, other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons); 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1957 - California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons); 1958 - Michigan, 20,000 bushels.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	74,020	66,000	100,600	84,000
N.J.	1,360	1,300	1,200	1,200
Pa.	21,280	19,500	29,000	29,000
Ohio	14,240	10,900	20,000	16,000
Ind.	1,150	1,100	1,300	1,350
Ill.	1,710	1,400	1,100	900
Mich.	37,650	48,000	50,500	57,000
Iowa	1,880	1,600	1,300	1,300
Mo.	3,660	4,000	4,200	3,600
Kans.	910	600	500	500
Va.	805	350	370	300
N.C.	1,990	900	1,300	1,000
S.C.	1,230	1,500	1,600	1,400
Ga.	1,530	1,200	1,700	1,400
Ark.	7,290	1,300	9,800	8,000
Ariz.	3,270	6,200	5,700	6,400
Wash.	33,040	50,000	54,000	57,000
Oreg.	960	900	900	1,000
Calif., all	2,680,800	2,382,000	2,741,000	2,960,000
Wine varieties	580,300	535,000	580,000	590,000
Table varieties	564,600	474,000	530,000	570,000
Raisin varieties	1,535,900	1,373,000	1,631,000	1,800,000
Raisins 2/	216,550	163,000	186,000	---
Not dried	669,700	721,000	887,000	---
U. S.	2,889,245	2,598,750	3,026,070	3,231,350

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Equivalent tons Average 1948-57	1958	1959
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON and NAVEL VARIETIES 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	15,000	542,200	651,000	578,000
Fla., all	44,920	47,100	50,500	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,273,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	3,500	80,240	135,000	158,000
Other	43,137	44,100	47,000	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,115,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	2,250	53,980	74,200	101,000
Ariz.	492	270	450	18,950	10,400	17,300
La.	186	220	245	8,366	9,900	11,000
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	68,445	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,980,300
VALENCIA:						
Calif. 3/	23,697	23,000	—	912,300	886,000	—
Fla.	33,190	38,900	42,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,912,000
Texas	476	650	950	21,440	29,200	42,800
Ariz.	579	340	1,000	22,290	13,100	38,500
Total Valencia	57,942	62,890	—	2,449,730	2,678,300	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	37,781	39,900	—	1,454,500	1,537,000	—
Fla.	78,110	86,000	93,000	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,185,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	3,200	75,420	103,400	143,800
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,450	41,240	23,500	55,800
La.	186	220	245	8,366	9,900	11,000
Total, All Oranges	118,824	129,030	—	5,094,666	5,542,800	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	32,000	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,280,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000
Other	16,100	15,600	12,000	644,000	624,000	480,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,800	152,000	168,000	232,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,700	84,550	60,800	87,800
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	—	81,040	84,800	—
Desert Valleys	919	620	1,000	29,870	20,200	32,500
Other Areas 3/	1,505	1,900	—	51,170	64,600	—
Total Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	—	1,676,390	1,721,600	—
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	19,000	539,900	672,000	750,000
Ariz. 4/	—	340	900	—	13,400	35,600
Total Lemons	13,669	17,340	19,900	539,900	685,400	785,600
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	5/302	300	450	5/13,467	13,500	20,200
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	4,000	203,850	202,000	180,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested—or harvested but not utilized—on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. In 1958 estimates of such quantities were as follows: Oranges—California, Valencia, 190,000 boxes (7,300 tons); Tangerines—Florida, 200,000 boxes (9,000 tons).

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs. 2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First production estimate for California Valencia oranges and for grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Not estimated prior to 1958. 5/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, November 1

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1948-57	1958	1959
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/			
Calif.	71	72	71
Fla.			
Temple	--	--	69
Other	73	61	61
Texas	54	71	75
Ariz.	72	46	82
La.	59	70	72
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	73	76	71
Fla.	71	62	69
Texas	50	64	71
Ariz.	74	52	89
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	72	74	71
Fla.	72	61	65
Texas	53	69	74
Ariz.	73	49	86
La.	59	70	72
Total, All Oranges	72	68	69

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1948-57	1958	1959
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	66	62	58
Seedless	68	62	60
Other	64	62	55
Texas	44	64	72
Ariz.	72	69	88
Calif., All	76	73	72
D.V.	80	67	84
Other	74	77	68
Total Grapefruit	58	64	66
LEMONS:			
Calif.	75	77	79
Ariz. 2/	--	--	94
LIMES:			
Fla.	71	47	90
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	--	64
TANGERINES:			
Florida	67	69	48

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

2/ Condition not published prior to 1959-60 season.

PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

State and Year	Production 1/	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition: Home use	Farm disposition: Sales	Utilization of sales: Fresh sales	Utilization of sales: Processed: Dried 2/	Utilization of sales: Processed: Canned 3/	Utilization of sales: Processed: Frozen
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
				Fresh Basis				
IDAHO								
Av.1948-57	20,880	19,930	760	19,170	4/19,170	---	---	---
1958	19,300	19,300	770	18,530	4/18,530	---	---	---
1959	22,500	22,500	700	21,800	4/21,800	---	---	---
WASHINGTON								
Av.1948-57	18,130	17,086	991	16,095	11,229	---	4,866	---
1958	13,500	13,500	550	12,950	11,000	---	1,950	---
1959	21,000	21,000	1,000	20,000	13,700	---	6,300	---
OREGON								
Av. 1948-57	52,020	46,540	2,276	44,264	12,139	5/11,985	18,305	1,835
1958	19,700	19,700	1,200	18,500	2,300	5/ 3,300	12,700	200
1959	42,000	42,000	1,950	40,050	3,300	5/18,700	17,550	500
				Dried Basis				
CALIFORNIA								
Av.1948-57	160,800	159,450	200	159,250	---	159,250	---	---
1958	96,000	96,000	200	95,800	---	95,800	---	---
1959	150,000	150,000	200	149,800	---	149,800	---	---
				Fresh Basis				
UNITED STATES								
Av.1948-57	493,030	482,181	4,527	477,654	4/42,538	5/410,110	23,171	1,835
1958	292,500	292,500	3,020	289,480	4/31,830	5/242,800	14,650	200
1959	460,500	460,500	4,150	456,350	4/38,800	5/393,200	23,850	500

1/ Differences between production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in California the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

3/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

4/ Includes some canned, frozen, and otherwise processed.

5/ Equivalent fresh basis. The corresponding dried tonnage figures are: Oregon: Average, 1948-57--3,710; 1958--1,000; 1959--5,500; United States: Average 1948-57--162,960 tons; 1958--96,800 tons; 1959--155,300.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,782	2,800	800	241	400	150
S.C.	3,078	6,600	2,600	562	1,400	400
Ga.	29,397	35,000	28,000	5,973	10,000	9,000
Fla.	2,830	1,600	1,400	2,030	1,000	1,100
Ala.	13,620	34,400	7,500	3,068	3,200	1,500
Miss.	4,546	8,200	1,400	4,969	7,800	2,600
Ark.	1,014	800	1,200	4,535	1,550	3,800
La.	3,475	5,000	3,000	13,015	9,000	17,000
Okla.	1,471	1,600	1,300	17,149	13,900	12,700
Texas	5,203	5,000	4,600	29,837	21,000	18,400
N.Mex.	2/ 3,030	4,500	4,900	---	---	---
U. S.	69,143	105,500	56,700	81,378	69,250	66,650

State	Production All Pecans		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,023	3,200	950
S.C.	3,640	8,000	3,000
Ga.	35,370	45,000	37,000
Fla.	4,860	2,600	2,500
Ala.	16,688	37,600	9,000
Miss.	9,515	16,000	4,000
Ark.	5,549	2,350	5,000
La.	16,490	14,000	20,000
Okla.	18,620	15,500	14,000
Texas	35,040	26,000	23,000
N.Mex.	2/ 3,030	4,500	4,900
U. S.	150,521	174,750	123,350

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:			
Florida	9,110	2/ 4,100	7,800
ALMONDS:			
California	41,280	19,800	80,000
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	7,270	7,150	9,000
Washington	636	340	410
United States	7,906	7,490	9,410
WALNUTS:			
California	66,820	82,200	57,000
Oregon	6,690	6,500	4,700
United States	73,510	88,700	61,700
	Condition November 1 (Percent)		
OLIVES:			
California	57	78	30

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 400 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	558,100	563,000	598,000	575,000
N.J.	85,900	78,000	89,000	95,000
Wis.	256,100	284,000	389,000	440,000
Wash.	53,460	84,000	57,300	95,000
Oreg.	25,470	41,000	32,300	44,000
United States	979,030	1,050,000	1,165,600	1,249,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-57	Harvested acreage: 1958 1/	Harvested acreage: For harvest 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-57	Yield per harv. acre: 1958 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Prelim-inary 1959	Production: Average 1949-57	Production: 1958 1/	Production: Prelim-inary 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	12.9	13.5	12	160	96	150	2,055	1,296	1,800
Calif.	13.4	21	14.3	155	175	145	2,048	3,675	2,074
Total	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
E. SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	130	2,732	2/3,952	2,795
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	120	475	2/ 729	456
Texas	3.3	.3	.5	46	75	120	148	22	60
Total	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties	3/14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	115	1,785	2,055	1,518
Other Counties	3/11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	80	870	590	552
S.C.	10.8	6.5	6	82	75	90	875	488	540
Ga.	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	59	178	116	100
Ala.-Baldwin	18.2	17	12	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	55	558	451	468
Miss.	10.9	9	9	40	45	50	437	405	450
Ark.	14.3	8.5	8	50	50	60	708	425	480
La.	11.0	6.8	7	42	45	52	456	306	364
Okla.	6.1	4.6	4.6	49	60	60	302	281	276
Texas	11.1	8.7	8	45	57	65	498	496	520
Ariz.	4.8	9.6	8	231	185	265	1,124	1,776	2,120
Calif. 4/	56.7	61.1	45	265	238	305	14,949	14,553	13,725
Total	185.4	166.2	137.9	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553
E. SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.0	9	9	64	80	80	773	720	720
Kans.	4.5	3.3	2.5	53	107	100	247	353	250
Del.	6.5	11	10.5	146	210	200	1,033	2,310	2,100
Md.	3.9	2.9	2.7	98	140	110	383	406	297
Va.-East.Shore	20.4	21	20	124	130	120	2,545	2/2,730	2,400
-Norfolk	3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	90	395	196	171
-Other	8.3	7	6.5	64	67	70	533	469	455
N.C.	13.0	9	8.8	63	80	85	820	720	748
Ga.	3.7	2.8	2.4	36	38	48	134	106	115
Ky.	18.7	13.7	13	57	65	60	1,056	890	780
Tenn.	18.2	12	12	57	55	68	1,037	660	816
Texas	6.3	11.4	12	142	155	170	867	1,767	2,040
Calif. 4/	9.2	11.9	9.4	264	280	310	2,394	3,332	2,914
Total	128.6	117.3	110.7	95.7	125.0	124.7	12,217	14,659	13,806
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.1	143	165	155	373	346	326
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	136	175	165	185	245	231
N.Y.-L.I.	22.9	12.5	14.5	198	240	210	4,442	3,000	3,045
N.J.	26.6	18	18	161	225	225	4,177	4,050	4,050
Pa.	5.9	4.3	3.9	133	180	160	784	774	624
Ohio	9.0	6.9	6.4	132	140	145	1,171	966	928
Ind.	6.6	2.8	3.2	111	129	145	712	361	464
Ill.	5.7	2	1.5	61	94	80	346	188	120
Mich.	7.4	6	7	96	140	120	703	840	840
Wis.	20.6	20	18	126	142	140	2,579	2,840	2,520
Minn.	5.1	4.8	4.4	126	170	170	647	816	748

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-57	Harvested acreage: 1958 1/	Harvested acreage: For harvest 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-57	Yield per harv. acre: 1958 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Prelim-inary 1959	Production: Average 1949-57	Production: 1958 1/	Production: Prelim-inary 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L.SUMMER-Cont.									
Nebr.	6.7	5.2	5.1	91	115	115	604	598	586
Md.	3.3	2.4	2.1	69	85	80	228	204	168
Va.	5.6	4.7	4.5	71	75	70	392	352	315
W.Va.	14.3	12	11	65	65	70	926	780	770
N.C.	4.9	3.9	4	80	105	120	381	410	480
Idaho	9.2	10.5	9.6	207	215	200	1,911	2,258	1,920
Colo.	10.3	13.1	12.5	219	225	225	2,262	2,948	2,812
N.Mex.	1.3	3.2	2.7	102	170	175	148	544	472
Wash.	17.5	24	24	256	240	260	4,501	2/5,760	6,240
Oreg.	10.2	12.5	11.5	197	220	210	1,992	2,750	2,415
Calif.	12.6	11.5	10	267	285	270	3,349	3,278	2,700
Total	210.7	183.8	177.4	158.5	186.7	184.7	33,052	34,308	32,774
FALL:									
Maine	137.7	149	145	258	250	242	35,390	37,250	35,090
N.H.	3.2	2	1.8	159	180	175	507	360	315
Vt.	3.9	2.1	1.9	142	175	160	540	368	304
Mass.	5.5	4.7	4.6	152	175	160	837	822	736
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3	198	225	225	659	742	675
Conn.	7.8	6.7	6.6	176	205	190	1,361	1,374	1,254
N.Y.-L.I.	28.4	37	31.5	206	250	215	5,930	9,250	6,772
-Upstate	51.0	39	35	163	200	180	8,222	7,800	6,300
Pa.	59.0	44.7	42.1	144	175	162	8,439	7,822	6,820
8 Eastern-Fall	299.9	288.5	271.5	206.8	228.0	214.6	61,884	65,788	58,266
Ohio	15.4	13	14.6	147	160	165	2,248	2,080	2,409
Ind.	6.0	5.6	6	193	177	235	1,159	991	1,410
Mich.	57.7	46.5	47	119	170	150	6,732	7,905	7,050
Wis.	35.0	29	30	134	145	135	4,652	4,205	4,050
Minn.	78.2	81	88	106	130	125	8,313	10,530	11,000
Iowa	8.2	6	5.5	73	90	85	598	540	468
N.Dak.	94.1	105	100	112	140	120	10,572	14,700	12,000
S.Dak.	11.7	8.8	8.5	80	86	60	918	757	510
Nebr.	21.6	13.4	12.3	148	155	170	3,218	2,077	2,091
9 Central-Fall	327.9	308.3	311.9	117.6	142.0	131.4	38,408	43,785	40,988
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.1	134	155	155	1,326	1,410	1,410
Idaho	149.8	198	204	181	210	190	27,323	41,580	38,760
Wyo.	4.8	5.6	4.8	130	156	160	619	874	768
Colo.	43.6	45.9	41.5	186	230	195	8,125	10,557	8,092
Utah	10.9	10	8	152	155	170	1,641	1,550	1,360
Nev.	1.6	1.6	1.3	188	220	200	297	352	260
Wash.	14.8	22	22	224	240	250	3,342	5,280	5,500
Oreg.	25.8	28	27	226	250	225	5,801	7,000	6,075
Calif.	16.3	17	17.5	235	280	250	3,795	4,760	4,375
9 Western-Fall	277.4	337.2	335.2	188.0	217.6	198.7	52,269	73,363	66,600
Total Fall	905.2	934.0	918.6	168.9	195.9	180.6	152,561	182,936	165,854
U.S.	1,481.1	1,467.0	1,396.7	155.8	181.1	173.4	229,829	265,729	242,172

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida,-Other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore, 136; Late Summer, Washington, 403. 3/ North Carolina-8 Northeastern Counties-Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrrell. Other Counties- other coastal plain counties. 4/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate.

POTATOES, IRISH 1960 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage Harvested 1959	Acreage For harvest 1960	Yield per harv. acre Average 1949-58	Yield per harv. acre 1959	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	13.0	12.0	9.7	154	150	Dec.10	1,979	1,800	Dec.10
California	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	145	"	2,211	2,074	"
Total	27.1	26.3	20.3	155.0	147.3	"	4,190	3,874	"

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre Average 1949-57	Yield per acre 1958	Yield per acre Preliminary 1959	Production Average 1949-57	Production 1958	Production Preliminary 1959
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	87	90	87	1,379	1,440	1,392
Mo.	55	65	65	139	130	130
Kans.	49	90	100	53	108	130
Md.	100	140	100	513	672	480
Va.	78	89	86	1,332	1,700	1,892
N.C.	61	75	77	2,660	2,325	2,387
S.C.	50	53	48	1,386	689	576
Ga.	42	48	47	1,137	528	470
Fla.	45	45	50	182	72	75
Ky.	50	55	56	300	242	235
Tenn.	54	63	68	708	504	544
Ala.	43	55	55	927	715	660
Miss.	45	48	53	1,146	912	1,060
Ark.	45	54	56	331	270	280
La.	55	59	59	4,882	4,779	5,015
Okla.	47	62	63	133	118	120
Texas	44	55	70	1,351	1,210	1,680
Calif.	70	85	78	817	1,020	1,014
U. S.	55.5	65.5	66.3	19,516	17,434	18,140

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during October 1958	Number of layers on hand during October 1959	Eggs per 100 layers 1958	Eggs per 100 layers 1959	Total eggs produced During October 1958	Total eggs produced During October 1959	Total eggs produced Jan.-October incl 1958	Total eggs produced Jan.-October incl 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,308	3,228	1,668	1,705	55	55	538	535
N.H.	2,301	2,049	1,655	1,655	38	34	370	358
Vt.	912	786	1,662	1,646	15	13	146	135
Mass.	3,644	3,556	1,748	1,758	64	63	612	607
R.I.	438	420	1,736	1,720	8	7	71	70
Conn.	3,659	3,510	1,829	1,773	67	62	590	581
N.Y.	8,632	7,850	1,699	1,686	147	132	1,482	1,420
N.J.	12,933	12,504	1,631	1,618	211	202	2,041	2,008
Pa.	17,976	17,504	1,658	1,665	298	291	2,976	3,034
N.Atl.	53,803	51,407	1,678	1,671	903	859	8,826	8,748
Ohio	12,169	11,986	1,637	1,634	199	196	1,925	2,052
Ind.	12,118	11,250	1,600	1,593	194	179	2,016	1,977
Ill.	16,010	14,091	1,525	1,516	244	214	2,497	2,499
Mich.	8,537	8,760	1,587	1,587	135	139	1,370	1,419
Wis.	12,257	11,185	1,584	1,544	194	173	2,001	1,993
E.N.Cent.	61,091	57,272	1,581	1,573	966	901	9,809	9,940
Minn.	18,454	17,468	1,534	1,597	283	279	3,174	3,098
Iowa	23,734	23,141	1,534	1,507	364	349	4,197	4,287
Mo.	10,872	10,038	1,290	1,286	140	129	1,701	1,702
N.Dak.	2,888	2,656	1,100	1,100	32	29	458	437
S.Dak.	7,674	7,198	1,352	1,367	104	98	1,216	1,279
Nebr.	9,200	9,523	1,370	1,457	126	139	1,571	1,608
Kans.	8,788	8,388	1,448	1,420	127	119	1,423	1,430
W.N.Cent.	81,610	78,412	1,441	1,456	1,176	1,142	13,740	13,841
Del.	642	643	1,389	1,426	9	9	99	99
Md.	2,160	2,098	1,339	1,432	29	30	331	338
Va.	4,590	4,837	1,485	1,528	68	74	679	788
W.Va.	2,196	2,020	1,240	1,327	27	27	319	324
N.C.	9,899	10,096	1,553	1,500	154	151	1,525	1,667
S.C.	3,113	3,774	1,504	1,507	47	57	457	568
Ga.	7,156	8,251	1,668	1,643	119	136	1,117	1,317
Fla.	3,392	3,578	1,724	1,730	58	62	571	603
S.Atl.	33,148	35,297	1,542	1,547	511	546	5,098	5,704
Ky.	5,766	5,850	1,234	1,345	71	79	826	849
Tenn.	5,743	5,420	1,296	1,296	74	70	769	818
Ala.	5,107	5,352	1,482	1,451	76	78	762	842
Miss.	4,065	4,954	1,252	1,327	51	66	525	618
Ark.	3,852	3,776	1,345	1,435	52	54	538	626
La.	2,090	1,974	1,252	1,355	26	27	303	290
Okla.	4,330	4,493	1,234	1,262	53	57	657	684
Texas	13,391	13,224	1,370	1,383	183	183	1,948	2,054
S.Cent.	44,344	45,043	1,321	1,363	586	614	6,328	6,781
Mont.	1,278	1,306	1,407	1,432	18	19	202	206
Idaho	1,470	1,482	1,637	1,680	24	25	252	263
Wyo.	378	348	1,438	1,407	5	5	57	57
Colo.	1,647	1,582	1,438	1,447	24	23	252	257
N.Mex.	647	614	1,345	1,423	9	9	103	100
Ariz.	550	606	1,693	1,736	9	11	90	104
Utah	1,770	1,791	1,717	1,798	30	32	304	330
Nev.	110	108	1,395	1,472	2	2	15	18
Wash.	4,656	5,116	1,814	1,879	84	96	824	913
Oreg.	2,904	2,860	1,798	1,804	52	52	517	520
Calif.	22,282	23,839	1,879	1,872	419	448	4,072	4,293
West.	37,692	39,652	1,793	1,821	676	722	6,688	7,061
U. S.	311,688	307,083	1,546	1,558	4,818	4,784	50,489	52,075

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